ELECTION PROBABILITIES. CITY BISE HOPES OF SUCCESS-COMPARISONS WITH LAST YEAR'S VOTE-THE RESULT STILL DOUBTFUL-TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY IN

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. The general result of the struggle in this city between Tamuany Hall on the one side and the Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats on the other cannot yet be foretold with any certainty. The adherents of Raumany Hall assert that their county ticket will receive as many votes as were east for Mayor Wickbam last Fall. If this proves to be true, the Tammany ity ticket will certainly be elected. With a total reg votes cast for Mayor. Of these, Wm. H. Wickham re-ectived 70,071; Salem H. Wales, 36,953; Oswald Ottendorfer, 21,226; A. C. Flanagan, 88; and John Swinton, 87. Judging from the registration and vote of last year, there will be about 130,000 votes east on a registration of 144,934. If the Tammany county ticket receives the ii be elected by 10,000 majority. But a change of 5,000 votes will wipe out this majority. Whether this made is still doubtful. The vote given Gen. Patrick H. Jones for Register in 1874 is referred to as indicating what can be done when the opponents of Tammany Hall are united on a single candidate. But it must be borne in mind that James Hayes, the Tammany conditate, was an exceptionally unpopular man, and was besten inside the Tammany organization, having re-Gen Jones also received a very large German , the candidate of the opposition Democrats for Mayor. Shrewd Tammany politicians claim that their county ticket will receive not less than 10,000 majority, and may obtain as much as 15,000. They base estimate on the belief that the anti-Tammany candidates will not receive more than the combined vote of Wales and Ottendorfer last year. claim that the anti-Tammany organization is no stronger this year than in 1874, and that of Tammany Hall is as strong as a year ago. Moreover, they as sert that there are serious defections in the opposition in various parts of the city, and that there are many Demo crats opposed to Tammany Hall who will not vote for ublicans, and while they may not vote for the anti-Aldermen, they will either support the Tammany county ticket or abstain from voting on county candidates. The friendship of Recorder Hackett for members of

Recorder, and his condemnation by men of the standing of Wheeler H. Peckham, ex-Judge Clerke, Gen. F. C. Barlow, and others of like high character, are alleged to taining the information referred to have been sent to every voter in the city, so that no one can say that he has not had an opportunity to become acquainted wit the facts. On the other hand, the Republican and anut the same majority as the Tammany men Outside of the 19th Senatorial District, however, they do not seem to be working with the same vigor as the Tammany politicians. Both sides rely on their ability to who do not ally themselves with either organization, but support those candidates who, in their judgment, are the st men placed in nomination on either side. It is now pretty generally-conceded that had the election taken place within a day or two after both tickets were placed the field, the combination ticket would have been pathy expressed for Recorder Hackett, and the cry that was raised against the "one-man power," as alleged to be concentrated in the person of John Kelly. It is claimed that much of this feeling has been dissipated by the statements since made through the press and the public meetings, and that every day increases the probcollities of the success of the Tammany nominees. Great tress is laid upon the fact that the ticket placed n the field by Tammany Hali is made up altogether of men of

the old Ring; his quashing of the indictments found

services rendered while he was performing the duties of

stress is laid upon the fact that the ticket placed in the field by Tammany Hall is made up altogether of men of irrepreachable character. Hardly a word has been as diagrams any of them. The brust of the attack has been been made to alternate the support of the workingmen from Tammany Hall is mossophine of the reduction of the partitud in local affairs he had made to alternate the support of the workingmen from Tammany Hall in consequence of the reduction of the party that in local affairs he had have been contained by the reduction of wages. In the IVth Sematorial District, where John Morrissey in the IVth Sematorial District, where John Morrissey and contained the contained by the proposition and the transporting than two years ago, when he was elected over Morrissy retort by declaring that their man will carry every Assembly district. These statements are nearely made for effect. The shrewdest calculators on both side providely acknowledge that the contest will be a close one. The probabilities are that the majority with the will have been removed. Mru who declared positively that they would not support Fox when he was first monitored have been induced to withdraw their opposition. The district is being thorough cannowly independent on minatons. Their coulse was sent to the highest branch of the state to withdraw their opposition. The district is being thorough yearnessed on both side was not done in ignorance; and continued that they will your fox Merrissey will refer to be a support Fox when he was first monitored by the district, and a structle has been removed. Mru who declared positively that they would not support Fox when he was first monitored by the district, and a structle has been removed. Mru who declared positively that they would not support Fox when he was first monitored by the content of the district, and a structle has been removed. Mru who declared positively that they would not support Fox when he was first monitored by the proposition of the district, and a structle has been removed. Mru considerable number of the Tananauy Hall General Com-ndities from the 1st District—a new Committee was made up, composed of the opponents of Fox. In the election that easied Mr. Hogan was besten by 175 votes only in a total of a little more than 18,000. He carried the 1st Assembly District against the regular nomines by a majority of 321. He is now Mr. Fox a licitional in the canvass, and he and his friends point to these figures as answer to Morrisacy's boast that be will carry the 1st Assembly District by 1,000 majority.

boast that he will carry the 1st Assembly Patrice by 1,000 majority.

A great deal of electioneering work will be done to-day and to-morrow. Perfecting the organization in districts where it is found to be weak, asoing that workers are engaged to bring out the vote on election day, and preventing voting on false registration, are the labors which will be carried on to seeine the victory. Neither side can safely claim it yet as sure.

ANTAGONISTS OF REFORM.

THE DEFEAT OF REFORM IN 1871-2 DUE TO THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS-THE SAME MEN OFFOS-

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The people of New-York are again called upon to sustain by their votes a set of candidates for judicial and county officers, put in nomination by a combination of Republicans and Democrats antagonistic to the Tammany Hall Democracy. Most of the latter are persons whose dissociafaction with Tanmany Hall is due to the fact that they are "outside" instead of "inside" the organization, and who, generally speaking, received their political education, morality, and virtue while they "inside," in the days when Tweed, Hall, and Connolly held undisputed sway. In calling attention to the grounds upon which these people claim to be entitled to public respect or confidence, it is necessary to indulge in • little retrospection. The combination claims to be another "Reform" organization. Let us briefly review what has been done in the name of "retorm" during the

O'BETEN'S ELECTION FRAUDS OF 1868.

I. In 18d8 there was a Presidential election. The Democratic candidates had the cortificates of election for the National, State, and County officers by a large majority. The opinion prevalent among the Republicans was that these reported majorities were greasly fraudalent, and that on the national and State issues the Republicans were not defeated. There was an investigation into this election by a committee of the House Representatives, and the report of that committee sustyined the charge that the apparent Democratio majorities were the result gross frauds perpetrated in the State of New-York by Democratic officials; and the Democratic official who was most conspicuously and emphatically denounced in this connection, was James O'Brien, then Shoriff of New-York, nut into that office by Tammany Hall, and acting with Tweed, sweeny, and Connolly. If the convictions entertained by the investigators of the election could have found expression through the action of a Grand Jury, the District-Attorney, and the Criminal Court, James O'Brien, as a consequence of his connection with that election, would have been committed to the service of the State for several years. But he himself selected Grand Juries, in those days, and Tammany Hall controlled, as aforesaid, in the District-

Attorney's office, and in the courts, and about that time elected Recorder Hackett. So the Republicans, who constituted the Investigating Committee, did not think it was worth while to try O'Brien for the election frauds, but contented themselves with the exposure in the report of the Committee. [See document of the House of Representatives and the pamphlet entitled "The Weed and the Jimmy," written and published by John I. Davenport in the Fall of 1869.1 The exposures made in the course of this investigation, resulted in the passage of acts of Congress amending the Naturalization Laws, adding a provision against fraud and a provision on behalf the United States for a supervision of the election of Members of Congress. These laws were effective and

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR TWEED'S RING. II. In the Spring of 1870 there was a flerce conflict vaged for the control of the City Government. The that the g State Senate was Republican by a large majority. In the State Senate were 14 Republicans, who, as between the two factions of the Democracy, held absolutely the ce of power. In April, 1870, William M. Tweed, by securing the support of 13 out of the 14 Republican Senators, procured the passage of a charter which virtually wade him dietator in all city affairs, and he and his con federates proceeded to make use, to the uttermost of their opportunities, by robbing the city more openly and flagrantly than ever before. In the course of the year 1870 a clerk in the Controller's office, placed there at the instance of O'Brien, discovered some of the more glaring frauds, and privately communicated his knowledge and the proofs to O'Brien, who for several months kept these proofs in his possession, endeavoring, by threatening to reveal them, to extort money from Tweed & Co. In the Spring of 1871 another employe of the Controller's office, who was not anybody's "creature" particularly, became acquainted with the same facts and others of a similar nature. He resigned his office and took measures to bring the facts to the knowledge of the authorities and the public. After this person had goumenced making disclosures, O'Brien, whose place was no longer available for blackmailing purposes, also arranged for a publication, and, to the surprise of everybody who knew anything about him, appeared in the novel character of a reference. The civilized world was assounded by the revelations made in July and August, 1871, and on the 4th of September, at an indignation meeting held at the Cooper Institute, the famous "Committee of Sevency" was appointed.

REPUBLICAN MISDIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF federates proceeded to make use, to the uttermost of

REPUBLICAN MISDIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF III. Although selected by a "mass meeting," which means by a small committee, acting in advance of the meeting, it was, fortunately, constituted mainly of gen tlemen who fairly represented the wealth, intelligence and virtue of the community, and included represents tive men of both the great parties who were willing and anxious to act for the best interests of the community. without regard to party politics. They devoted themselves, at considerable sacrifice of individual interests, for several weeks to the great task which they had for several weeks to the great task which they had voluntarily assumed, of exposing political francis, and bringing to light the system of political corruption, ramifying through both parties, which had made those francis possible, and undertook to punish the perpetrators of the vast wrongs and prevent their repetition. They said the support of popular feeling to a greater extent than any other party or organization ever had in this city. Unfortunately for themselves and for the community the emisent centlemen who composed this Committee while possessed of all the qualities which entitle and enable men to win success in private of them had been called, were entirely unacquainted with that unpleasant but necessary business known as "practical politics," and as soon as they undertook to consider the question of noninations for office, they were beset by numerous professors of this art, all qualified as experts by long and unclean experience, who were able to satisfy them that their recommendations to the trugging public should not be based upon the aroused spirit of the plundered tax-payers, but upon intricate calculations as to which, of all the sets of politiclans who for years previously had controlled both parties, would be most likely through the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy to control the future. Nicht after night for several weeks the sub-committee of seventy, this cotario of gentlemen whose purity of parpose and skill in their personal avacations had secured them honotable distinction, and in convention, and listened to the discussion of the respective merits of candidates for the Staie and local Legislature, with hadily one of whom would any momber of the Committee have had business to say nothing of secan relations. Perhaps these gentlemen are not to be blaned for taking this course; they were painfully ignorant of what is supposed to be the duty of every citizen of the Republic to possess a knowledge of, the manner in which its laws are actually made and administered. The result was very ad; voluntarily assumed, of exposing political frands, and virtue of his indersement by the Committee of Soventy, and as a part of his reward for exposing his confederates, was sent to the highest branch of the State Lexislature. This was not done in ignorance; the grounds upon which his indersement was sought, the reasons why if should not have been given, were fully discussed, and this hody of respeciable gentlemen, reluctantly no doubt, and under some pressure, the nature and source of which is yet to be disclosed, sent to the Senate of the State of New-York, to make laws and confirm executive appointments, a man whom no one of them would willingly have any relations with. This action was due to the efforts of the Republican portion of the Committee's commitmal advisers. Mr. Official's exploits in connection with elections had convinced Messus Murphy and Biles that he might be exceedingly useful in englishming the public at the ballot-baxes in the interests of Gen. Grant in the election of 1872; and it was at the instance of new who, in 1869, desired to sent him to the State Prison, that, in 1871, he was sent to the State Senate, with a pledge that, if Republican influence would be sufficient for the purpose, he should be elected Mayor. Some other thinks appeared soon after the election of 1871 which have never yet been explained, as, for example, Tweed under indictment for crimes and misselemean pos, resigned his office as Commissioner of Public Works, having just proviously appointed a Custom-house Republican is so its assistant and successor. Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Coursel, who had not been indicted, research this office, and Mayor Hail who had been indicted, research this office, and Mayor Hail who had been indicted, research this office, and Mayor Hail who had been indicted indicted.

ore, resigned his office as Commissioner of Public Works, having just proviously appended a Custom-house Republican is it is assistant and successor. Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Coursel, who had not been indicted, resigned his office, and Mayor Hait who had been indicted, appendican. The Committee of Seventy, to indice the voters of New-York to support its recommendations for local offices, advertised that it would distribute at every polling place in the city Demogratic and Republican State fickets, in equal numbers with a Reform municipal ficket appended. A nominee of Mr. Blies was selected by the Committee to carry out this part of their programme. In many districts the Democratic State ficket could not be found in the boxes of the Committee of Seventy. The efficient agent who superintended the work, besides getting many thousands of dollars contributed by the Committee of Seventy to insure this work, was rewarded with a herrative municipal office to which he was chosen by the votes of all the officies of the Tammany breed, Democratic and Republican, on the Board having control of the office. The Legislaure elected under the impulse of the Reform movement gave as the present charter, in which the power to tax and steal is divided up among some dozen different departments, none of which is responsible to anybody in particular, ill of which are in antagonism, and the city is left subject to an animited power of faxation without the victim's being able to hold one body or department responsible.

Not the least noteworthy of the "reforms" of this Legislature was the legislating into municipal offices for long terms the officials who had obtained their offices as the deputies or successors of Tweed, O'Gorman, and Connoily. It does not require much knowledge of practical pointles nor any extraordinary acamen to arrive at the conclusion that this emasculation and degradation of the Reform movement was due not to any want of honesty on the part of the Committee of Seventy, but to a lamentable want of course, but the t

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY S REPORM. IV. The same men who misled the Reform movement of 1871 now seek to obstruct the Reform movement of Tammany Hall. In the bargains which have been made during the last month for a consolidation of all elements of opposition to Tammany Hali the Republican party has been represented by the same persons who entered into the combinations of 1871 and 1872. All the energies and the combinations of 151 and which calls itself the "Republican party" in this city has been devoted to the one object of securing the retention of Mr. Phelps in the District Autorney's office, and the respectability and general antiability of Mr. Phelps are refied upon as a mantle large crough and wide enough to conceal the uses to which his office has been put during the last three years and can be for the next. It is only fair to say that in all probability if Mr. Phelps considered himself free to select his assistants, without any consideration except as to their ability, and to administer the affairs of his office in accordance with his convictions of dury, he would be a very fair prosecuting officer; but, in view of the fact that the District-Attorney of this county excresses, in dealing with criminals, more power than all the judges and the Governor of the State, public interests require that that official should possess other qualities than personal honesty and good temper; he should be a man of such stern, unflinching integrity, resolute will, keen sagacity, and power of control that criminals of all grades and brands would know in him only the embodiment of justice, quiek to discern and sure to strike. The scandalous disclosures reconily made with regard to this office by the Assembly Committee on Crime show that Mr. Phelps has not been able to exercise that control over his office which every man should exercise whe assumes its responsibility. resources of the faction which calls itself the "Republi-

Whatever excuse or palliation may be offered for these derelictions must take the form of a "piea in abatement," the wrong-doing may all have occurred while the head of the office was enjoying his vacation off the coast of Labrador. But there is one awkward fact which this piea will hardly meet. Among the laws of this State, to which it is the especial duty of the District-Attorney to give effect, are those relating to samblers and lottery dealers. The business of these men puts them without the pale of decent society; they are declared vagrants and outlaws by the terms of the statute; every net performed in their business is in itself a crime; a vigilant prosecution of such a business makes them common vagrants, subject to incarceration in the Penitentiary. The two first named on the Committee of "anti-Tammany Democrats" who sent a nomination to Mr. Fhelps which he gratefully accepted, are men who for years past have notoriously been engared in the conduct of this unlawful business. No person engaged in this business has been District-Attorney, and it has been testified by one of his late assistants that the gentleman who for nearly three years past has been, and now is, his first assistant, very recently proposed to "squeeze" policy-dealers for the purposes of the approaching election.

The possecution of election frauds is one of the most important duties that devolve upon the District-Attorney, and that the contents of the devolve upon the District-Attorney, and the contents of the devolve upon the District-Attorney and the contents of the devolve upon the District-Attorney, and that the that the devolve upon the District-Attorney, and the contents of the devolve upon the District-Attorney, and the contents of the devolve upon the District-Attorney, and the contents of the devolve upon the District-Attorney and the contents of the devolve upon the District-Attorney.

party nor principle.

In one of the late Mr. James's novels will be found an ancedote which illustrates the character of these reformers. At the time of the religious wars in France, two brethers practiced as highwayman; one was a Catholic, and robbed all the Protestants be met, in the name of re-

POOLS ON THE ELECTIONS.

The betting last evening at Johnson's poolrooms on the results of the coming State and c elections was even more lively than on Thursday. A large crowd was in attendance and watched with great interest for an indication of a change in the odds given. It was thought by many that money would not be so freely wagered at double odds on John K. Hackett against Frederick A. Smythe, but the betting did not vary greatly from that of the previous evening. Wagers were made on Thursday, on a basis of two to one, that Mr. Bigelow would have a majority of 15,000 over Mr. Seward. Last evening bets were made on the same conditions of \$60 against \$16, and \$65 against \$51. In two instances \$60 was wagered against \$40, and \$55 against \$42 that Mi-Bigelow would receive 10,000 majority. Pools on the election, without regard to majority, were gold as follows:

Person Person	RETART OF STAIL	Marine Company	
John Bicelow	£500	\$100	\$100
Frederick W. Saward.,	R RECORDER.	4.0	39
John K. Hackett	A SEE COMMON COM	4300	\$100
Frederick A. Siny he		105	220
	TRICT-APTORNEY		*0.5
Benj. K. Phelps	\$200	\$100	2000
Peter E. Olney	OUNTY JUDGE.	70	40
H. A. Gildersleeve		4135	\$270
James C. Spencer		80	165
FOR SENATO	R-FOURTH DIST	2147K-	
John Marrissey		\$100°	\$500
Jol p Fox	133	200	2990
		Och month	west 42.00
At the Turf Exchang	CO WASSELS OF WI	OO HENT	1471 127.15

and \$200 against \$215 were made that Mr. Bigelow would receive a majority of 15,000. Other pools were sold about as follows:

FOR RECORDER.	
John K, Hackett,\$150	\$200
Frederick A. Smythe	100
FOR SENATOR-FOURTH DISTRICT.	
John Morrissey	\$3.50
John Por 50	75
AOAH PUA	
At Thomas's Exchange \$100 was wagered og	minst \$80
that Morrissey would be elected, and \$58 ag	rest tention
thur mornissey would be encount and doe as	STATE OF THE PARTY OF
that Smythe would be defeated by Hackett.	
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THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY. PLATFORM OF EDWARD ROWE, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

A letter was sent on Thursday to Edward Rowe, Democratic candidate for Mayor in Brooklyn, in which the following request was made:

The undersigned, citizens of Brooklyn, desire a clear and specific statement of your position as a candidate for Mayor, with particular reference to the efforts required to secure reform of abuses and an honest city government. In making this request we believe we give expression to the wish of thousands of our fellow-citizens. mication is signed by William H. Wallace, | the James D. Fish, John Eadie, H. Farrington, Charles Lowrey, Daniel Chauncey, S. L. Husted, John P. Rolfe, C. W. Bonck, John H. Bakar, Julian Alleu, A. N. Bell, and others. Yesterday Mr. Rowe made the following

reply:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 28th mst., inquiring what my constituents may expect from me, in case of my election to the Mayorathy, is at hand, let me state briefly and socemethy my platform: I will administer the government homestly, economically, and as judiciously as is in my power and ability. I will watch over the interests of our city; protect them from all dishouses assaults and corrupt practices. I will use my greatest endeavor to punish dishousery in public affairs, and to obtain the restoration of moneys wrongfully obtained from the public treasury. I will be the creature or tool of no men or ring. I will do all that I can do, personally and officially, to add to and strengthen our city's credit, to brighten her fame and repute, and to cause her to hold, near and wide, the position she ought to hold as the turn city in the Union and the representative American city.

Beneving that my half century of residence among you, my more than twenty years of public service gratuitously rendered, and my whole life—social, mercantile, and public—affort you a full and positive guarantee of my sincerity. I remain, very respectfully, your obsidient servant.

Brooklyn, Oct. 29, 1875.

Brooklyn, Oct. 29, 1875.

ELECTION PRECAUTIONS.

At the Board of Police yesterday the fol-

At the Board of Police yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the force on duty at the polis are nevely informed that the letter and sufrit of Section 47 of the election law must be observed, and all the facilities consistent with an orderly and intelligent discharge of their duties should be afforded, by the Inspectors of Election, to persons duly designated as watchers by candidates, so that, whenever practicable, they may witness the canvass within the railing, thus making the canvass what the law intends—a public carrass.

Yass.

Resolved, That the Superintendent issue an order to the force, directing the observance of the foregoing sec-

It is understood that the police force of the IVth Senatorial District will be strongly reenforced at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day, and an additional force of patrolmen will also be sent to the Eighteenth, Twen tieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Precincis, in order to preserve the peace.

Francis J. Twomey, Clerk of the Common Council, said

RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

The Republicans held meetings last evening No. 201 East Broadway, at the Bleecker Buildings and at Lincoln Hall, Third-ave, and One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. Addresses were made by Dr. E. W. Thompson, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Col. DeCosta, George W. Parker, J. C. Langbein, William Haw, jr., Rulus B. Cowing, and others. At No. 204 East Broadway about 150 persons were present, but there was little enthusiasm. The atten dance at the Bieccker Buildings was large and enthusi-

At a Democratic meeting at No. 220 Second-st., Jesse

At a Demogratic meeting at No. 220 Second-st., Jesse K. Fowling, Gen. M. T. McMahon, and Gen. Spinola spoke. The Tannmany nominations were approved. At a meeting of the United Workingmen's Association at the Central Park Garden, resolutions were passed supporting Tammany Hall, and J. M. Brady, Alderman Purvoy, and others made addresses.

Ratification meetings were held by the anti-Tammany Demograts at Thirty-fourth-st. and Third-ave., at Eighteenth-st. and First-ave., and by the Jerome Buck Association at Forty-inth-st. and Seventh-ave. The principal speakers were E. J. Creamer, James O'Brien, Ira Shafer, Francis R. Purcell, Col. H. A. Glidersteeve, Beajamin K. Phelps, Jerome Buck, and others. There were about 1,500 persons present at each of the two former meetings.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS. The VIIth Senatorial District Liberal Republican Convention met last evening and approved the nomination of James W. Gerard for Senator. The Liberal Re-

See Fifth Page.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29, 1875. The Carlist Committee in this city have published the following statement: "The Carlist General Perula gained an important victory at Lumbier, in Navarre, on the 23d inst., routing a force of Alfonsists, consisting of 30 battallons of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and 36 guns. The Carlist force consisted of five battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and eight guns. The Alfonsist losses were heavy."

According to the Alfonsist accounts, however, "the

main body of the Carlists attacked Gen. Reina's position at Lumbier, but were easily repulsed."

A RAILROAD KING ARRESTED IN RUSSIA. Dr. Stronsberg, the noted railway contractor

and financier, has been arrested here and sent to Moscow.

Compremising documents in connection with his failure VIENNA, Friday, Oct. 29, 1875. Bankruptey proceedings against Dr. Strousberg have

been commenced here.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE. Hong Kong, Oct. 3 .- Although the Chinese have granted the British demands, they are greatly dissatisfied that advantage was taken of the murder of Mr. Margary to force them to give greater facilities for

Additional disturbances on a small scale between an ives and foreigners have been reported in various parts

THE CATTLE DISTEMPER IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 29, 1875.

The cases of foot and roouth disease among the cattle are rapidly diminishing, and many districts are entirely free from the distemper. The worst i veniences which were felt are now at an end.

> JAPANESE AFFAIRS. WAR APPREHENDED WITH CORBA.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 11, via SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The events in Corea point to the possibility of speedy hostilities. The Japanese Government is still from a Corean fort near the capital, and according to a fully confirmed, a landing was affected and the fort and determination of the Covernment are anxiously awaited. The reduction in the public expenditures steadily con-

tinues, and there is a strong effort being made to restore the national finances. Secret gatherings of political conservatives in Kloto are attracting notice. Many high officials of the old regime

are taking part in them.

Extensive preparations are on foot for an emprecedented display of Japanese productions at the American Centennial Expedition to be neld in Philadeloins.

The discusse of 1r, Williams, the American Bishop, which formerly embraced China and Japan, is now limited

THE GUIBORD CASE.

STATEMENT OF THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29 .- Mr. Doutre had an interview te-day with the Mayor as to getting protection him that shortly after the affeir of Sept. 2 he had con-sulted the city attorneys to know his position and the extent of his duties, and thereupon read their written Mayor, as Mayor, had no jurisdiction, but that his office of Justice of the Peace extended over the District of Montreal. He intimated that neither he nor the city police should go outside the city limits, and that, an would not go there. Mr. Doutre replied that the Catholic cemetery was but a few rods outside the city limits, and by bringing the body along Sherbrooke-st. and Cit des-

Neighboroud, a very short distance would be left to be traversed between the city limits and Guibord's buchal place. The Mayor asked why the maseral should not take the route around the meantain as before. Mr. Doutre re-plied that even with the whole of the assistance he exprefed to receive from the police, he had made up his mind to come through the city, as the distance was shorter, and if they were to be deprived of the protection of the police at a certain part of the road, that was an additional reason to come through the city, so that they might be to a certain extent under the protection of the public authorities. The other roads by through two smaller mundepolities that had no police; and has added that he considered the distinction made about the territorial lines it a case of such vast importance appeared like splitting hairs. However, if this action was persisted in, he would now apply to W. H. Hingston, Justice of the Peace, to dgn a paper prepared for calling out the militial, and suggested that Hingston could obtain the signature of the Mayor of Cote des Neiges, who did turnings close by the City Hall. The Mayor said he had preted to receive from the police, he had made up his

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.-Kattengell & Campbell. nerchants, of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are tated to be \$2,000,000. London, Cet. 29.—A special Berlin telegram

in The Pall Mail Genetic states that the Imperial Govern-ment is about proceeding formally to cashier Count von Areim from the public service. QUEEEC, Oct. 29 .- A battery of Abyssinian

annon and two cart-leads of ammunition have been sent to Montreal. They are said to be for use at Guibord's WINNIPEG. Oct. 29.4 The people of Manitoba

are pleased at the promise of better terms made by the Causdian Government. Large quantities of supplies for the grasshopper sufferers have already been received

Paris, Oct. 29 .- In the competition announced last April for a drama based on the American a high order of merit. The committee appointed to examine the manuscripts have been engaged in the work, but their decision is not yet announced.

MERCANTILE SUSPENSIONS.

THE OFFER OF THE SHEPARD, HALL & CO. FIRMS. Boston, Oct. 29 .- In the official report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Shepard, Hall & Co., Stepard, Davis & Co., and Hall & Co., given in to-day's Bulletin, the firms make a proposition given in to-day's Endisin, the arms make a proposition to pay 30 cents on the dailar, the payments to be made in four equal installments extending over two years. The first metallment is to be paid in six months, the second in 12 months, the third in 18 months, and the fourth in 24 months. The four months' notes are to be without interest, and the others at say per cent, all the notes being annalorsed paper. This offer will probably be ac-cepted by all the creditors.

TIVE NEW-ENGLAND FAILURES Boston, Oct. 29 .- The Commercial Bulletin will publish to-morrow the following list of reported failures: Cyrus Carpenter & Co., farnaces and ranges; Atwood, Bros. & Co., clothing; Charles H. Parker & Co., proprietors National Bridge and Iron Works, aliof Boston; M. W. Parson, builder, of Lowell; R. B. Fay, general M. W. Parson, builder, of L store, Tunbridge, Vt.

AMES PLOW COMPANY TO GO ON. Boston, Oct. 29 .- At a final meeting of the creditors of the Ames Plow Company, it was decided that the Company should continue business. The creditors will either grant an extension, or the Company will avail itself of the offer made to them by responsible per-sons, to farnish what ready capital is needed.

FAILURE OF HENRY E. FIFIELD. MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 29.—The principal reditors of Henry E. Fifield, whose suspension was reported to-day, have examined his affairs and express themselves satisfied with his showing.

SUSPENSION OF A FLOUR DEALER. MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 29.-The suspension of Henry E. Fiffeld, flour and grain dealer, is reported. His limbilities are estimated at \$40,000.

HOW POWERFUL ARE SCHOOL COMMITTEES! MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 29 .- An interesting case was argued in the Supreme Court to-day. Last Corpus Christi day 150 children in Brattleboro stayed

away from school by desire of their parents. The School Committee refused to let the children return, unless they would agree not to absent themselves under similar cirnstances again. The parents would not consent to this, and the matter was brought into court. Decision

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

HARTRANET POPULAR AT THE MINES. INFLATION QUITE DEAD IN THE COAL REGIONS-STATE ISSUES ALMOST FORGOTTEN IN THE GREAT COUNTY OF LUZERNE-HOT FIGHT-OVER COUNTY OFFICERS-COL. PIOLLET'S SPEECH.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 29 .- The heavy vote for inflation, which the Democratic managers are expecting in the coal regions, shows no signs of appearing on election day. All the miners in the anthracite fields are at work, are making good wages, and care nothing about the soft-money agitation. No indication can be observed of a breaking down of party lines, on account of the new questions brought into politics. Most of the operators are inflationists, but they are at the same time Republicans, and will vote their party ticket. A large majority of the miners are Democrats, and will vote for Pershing, for ne other reason than that he is the party candidate. In Lazerne County there has been scereely anything that could be called a canvass. No mass meetings have been held, and the local gatherings have been few in number and sparsely attended. If it were not for the struggle for the county officers, the vote would be unusually light, and as it is, it will not be nearly as heavy as is usual at gubernatorial elections. Besides the regular Republican and Democratic county tickets there is a Prohibition ticket, and a Labor Reform ticket in the field. The lutter is intended to draw off a part of the Welsh vote.

In the squabble and bargaining over the local offices the State contest is almost lost sight of an unfortunate condition of affairs for the Democrats. This is one of their strongholds, and with organization and enthusiasm they could give Pershing 3,000 majority. The Chairman of their Committee only counts on from 1,000 to 1,500 which, strange to say, is a lower estimate than the Re-Altogether, the outlook in this, the third county in population in the State, is not favorable for Pershing. Gov. his sending troops into the county to quell their lawlessness last spring does not seem to have prejudiced them against him. The temperance movement is remarkably strong in some portions of the county, and will poll about 600 votes; but as it cast that many last year, it is not, as in many counties, a new political force likely to

derange all calculations.

Col. Project spoke here last night, and closes his cauvass to-morrow at Tunkhannock. People who, from reading the Republican organs, expected to hear a rand ing-demagogue style of man, were agreeably disappointed. His style of speaking is quiet and argumentative, and his appearance that of an intelligent well-to-do farmer, accustomed to taking part in public affairs. He talks mainly on the State Treasury question, maintaining that athere ought to be a rigid a rutiny of the securities in the treasury, and that whenever the people's money is loaned out to bankers the interest belongs to the State, just as much as the principal. Col. Prollet's views on finance are not as muddled as Judge Pershing's. He is a thorough greenback man, wants legal tenders issued in place of all National bank notes, proposes to make them receivable for Customs dues, and does not believe in fixing any time for resumption. In short, he is a great

NO FUROR IN CAREON COUNTY

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Oct. 29 .- Politicians this county, Carbon, say that they never saw so stupid and lifeless a campaign. Neither party has been willing to spend any money, so there have been no processions, no nass meetings, no burning of powder, no blare of bands. A few small meetings have been held by the Republicaus. The Democrate have attempted none. There is, however, a precise efficient erganization on bota sides, and a full, a vote will be polled than last year. The Democrate count on 500 majority, and the Republicans count on 400. Last year, Latta's unjority was 360. The fact is that it is not likely to be much beyond what might be expected on a fuller vote, since there is no shi political elements. A few Republicans will vote for inflation, and a few Democrats against it. No probibition party, organized or unorganized, exists in the county. There was a small labor reform convention, but the

LIBERALS CONCEDE THE STATE. Washington, Oct. 29 .- Prominent Pennsyl-

days have expressed the decided opinion that Hartrauft will be elected next Tuesday. All advices received from Republican quarters show the utmost confidence of

THE FIRE AT THE SILVER CITY.

TO RESUME MINING SPEEDILY. THE MINE-OWNERS PLUCKY AND HARD AT WORK-DEPLICATES OF INJURED MACHINERY ORDERED

-LOSSES OF WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANIES, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29 .- The Chronicle of this morning publishes the report of an interview with Col. Fair of the firm of Flood & O'Brico, and superintendent of the Consolidated Virginia. In regard to the working of the Bouwara mines, Col. Fair said: "We will not helst anything through the Gould and Curry at all. We will have machinery of our own again in as brief a space as have machinery of our own again in as brief a space as messible, perhaps in two weeks. We have 100 men work. ng now, and nave ordered all duplicates of the old machinery that we require. We can get all the timber we want in a week's notice. We can run timber enough in here to supply all the Comstock mines, and have a supply

left. Then you may just say that we have the whole matter fully in hand now about these mines, and nothing serious that I can see can possibly befait foem."

Mr Cartis, superintendent of the Opthic Mine, gives assurance of a spendy relewal of vious. No damage has been done by the water in any of the mines.

Mr. Flood says that the statement, that no cre-will be hoisted until next spring is all hosts. He would not, however, say when the works would be replaced until he could know certainly.

The following is the condition of the local insurance companies, as near as can be ascertained: The Fireman's Fund loses within \$40,000, and will pay; the Union Company loses about \$10,000; the California, \$8,000; the Commercial, with a \$2,000,000 paid up capital, probably over \$100,000; the dome Manal, with a capital of \$0,000,000; two-thirds paid up, loses, if its currently stated, from \$150,000; two-thirds paid up, loses, if its currently stated, from \$150,000; excred \$100,000, and are said to appreximate those of the Home Mutual.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR VIEGINIA CITY. Additional subscriptions in aid of needy sufferers by the Virginia City fire have been received by Laidiaw & Co., at No. 12 Pinest., as follows: Sutton & Co. \$100 | I. & S. Wormser |
M. Schwerin 10 | Total |
Previously acknowledged |

THE RAPID MAILS.

SOME WESTERN TIME-TABLES.

Washington, Oct. 29.-The full schedule of the two fast mall trains to be put on Monday by the Baltimore and Ohio Road for Chicago and Cincinnati, is as follows: The morning train will leave Washington at 6:20, arriving at Cinclinati at 3:30 a. m., and at Chicago at 8:50 a. m. The evening train leaves Washington at 5:15 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati at 2 p. m., and at Chicago at 8:30 p. m. There will be three fast trains eastward from Chicago, leaving the latter point at 9:20 s. m., 5:35 p. m., and 8 a. m., arriving at Washington respectively at 1 p. m., 9:25 p. m., and 7:20 a. m. From Cincinnati there will be two trains, leaving at 5 p. m. and 11 p. m., arriving at Washington at 1 p. m. and 9:25 p. m. The Toiedo, Wabash and Western Railroad to-day notified the Department that it would take up the fast mail at Toledo at night and put it in St. Louis at 1:10 p. m. the next day, making the same time as the Perpsylvania Road. The officials at the Post Office Department claim that among the advantages of the fast trains should be reckoned the general quicke, ing of passenger time on through express general quicke, hig of passengy, the outside accomplete trains. Superintendent Bangs will soon issue a complete schedule of the arrivals and departures of all fast mail trains at the principal cities of the country. The new trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Boad will both have close New-York connections in both directions.

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Last night Surgeon-General Hummond of New York visited James B. Hule. Pres-ident of the Middletown National Bank, who was injured by a runsway a cident three menths ago, and has since lain in a semi-consecuse condition. He pronounced his case he ciess.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS.

A GREAT AUDIENCE DEEPLY MOVED. EFFECT OF THE SERVICES AT THE TABLENACLE— POWERFUL INFLUENCE OF MR. SANKEY'S SING-ING-RESULTS OF THE EVANGELISTS' LABORS IN

The great success of the Brooklyn revival as a means of gathering people together is a surprise to every one. All previous calculations have been far short of the demonstrations which have been made. As the first week is drawing to its close, many are asking how many converts have been made, and questioning whether or no the assembling of a multitude of people twice a day is to be the only result that will follow from this month of revival efforts. Mr. Moody said yesterday morning, after the prayer meeting had been closed, "No one can tell the number of converts. They are only known up on high. I have nothing whatever to discourace me. On the contrary, everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner and nothing whatever has occurred to dishearten me in the icast." 'Yes," added Dr. Talmage, who stood near, "Mr Mood, 's work is successful from every point of view. And the tide is deepening." Many other clergymen-sustain this asser tion of Dr. Talmage's. They declare that the meeting on Thursday evening was the most successful yet held There were few outward demonstrations from the con deep religious feeling which prevailed. And at the inquiry meeting the clergymen say there is even more abundant evidence of the growth of the evangelist's influence. The increased attendance, the zeal of persons already converted, and the carnestness of those who are asking light, all indicate this. It is expected that the services to greater than the meeting on last Sunday. Arrangements will be made for additional meetings in the neighboring churches, and it is believed that 10,000 or 12,000 people can be provided for in this way.

The attendance yesterday morning was as large as ever before. It was the some story. The talernache was completely full; the gates were closed and policemen placed on guard; the Lay College was thronged; many had been begun, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher came it and stood near one of the doorways beneath the gallery. Moody had requested that no persons in the gallery or beneath it should speak, as a portion of the congregation could not hear them. The services were opened with the 118th hymn, "Nearon my God, to Thee," the whole congregation rising. The Rev. Dr. William Orconcregation rising. The Rev. Dr. Willis misten followed with a prayer, after ter, beginning at the sixth verse: "One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all." He then chose his text from the same chapter, the second verse: "With all lowliness and meekness said, "The text commends three things; to be careful of ourselves and of God's gifts; to be always prayerful; and to continue thankful for the mercies and that come from above. On Monday we asked God's answered those petitions! He loves to have His children act for His blessings. I once asked the evangelist, Mr. Muller, in Bristol, how it was that his propers were always heard. He replied: 'They are not all answered at once, for, it they were, I am afraid I should become less fervent in prayer. I have been praying for one man 21 years.' Mr. Moody added, that 'he had prayed 20 years for a man who was converted last March.' Christians usually ask for too much, especially concerning temporal things. There are very tew who know how to properly ask for worldly girts from God. Many things which we ask for and do not receive, we alterward find it would have been to our injury had they been given." Mr. Moody prayed that thousands might be made monoments of God's grace; that the sons and daughters of those present they may the converted and learn to publish the tidings of salvarion to a sinful world. He also asked that, to all present, Christ might be as the "Rose of Sharon, the chiefest among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely." About 70 requests for prayer were made, some being in writing, while others were made in person. ach for His blessings. I once asked the evangelist, Mr.

GATHERINGS OF INQUIRERS AND HEARERS. A NEW SERIES OF AFTERNOON MEETINGS-MR. MOODY PREACHES ON "FORGIVENESS" IN THE

EVENING. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the first o a series of inquiry meetings, which will bereafter be regularly held in the afternoon, was held at the Brooklyn Tabernucle. The announcement had not been made general, but the attendance was large. The church was four-difths full, and those present gave promise of taking much interest in the meetings hereafter. Mr. Sanke sing a hymn; Mr. Moody prayed, and then addressed the congregation at considerable length on the subject of in-quiry meetings. He said that, in Lendon, the plan was of warmly received at the outset, but when the nature of the meetings was understood, they were very popof large wealth and high social position, took a great in terest in these needings, went to London, which she made her home while the evangelists remained, and when they went to another place, she removed also. She when the revival closed in Great Britain there were 150 cited many illustrations of inquiry meetings from the Bible. He said there was a great work in Brooklyn that might be done in this way, and it was now time to begin. "Let us get ready," said he, " and next Wednesleft. Then you may just say that we have the whole matter fully in hand now about these mines, and nothing will point out passages that will be useful in that work. it is a joy to every true Christian to engage in such labers. Surely the privilege to talk with hur of the blessings of eternal life is the sweetest privilege that the earth affords."

In the evening Mr. Moody spoke on the subject of forgiveness, choosing for his fext Matthew xviii., 21st and 22d verses: "Then came Peter to him, and said, Lord, bim ! Till seven limes! Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee until seven times, but until seventy times seven." The usual large audience was present, the overflowing multitude having filled the Simpson M. E. Church, and still left over 1,000 in the street. The first bymn announced was the 92d," O think of the home ov r th which was sung by the whole congregation, standing. Dr. Cuyler then prayed that the dramshops in Brooklyn might be captled and the churches become full, and asked that the young men present might be led to "cant

might be captied and the churches become full, and asked that the young men present might be led to "cast away the garments of murighteousness." The 79th hymn, "dowing the seed by the daylight full," wis then sing by Mr. Sankey alone, the audience meanwhile maintaining a by atbless quiet. After reading from the chapter in Masthew from which the taxt was taken, Mr. Masely said, "I want Mr. Sankey to sing the Sitst hymn, 'Yet there is room! The Lamb's Bright Hail of Song," and added that the hymn was written for them by Dr. Bomer while they were in Claspow.

Mr. Moody opened his sersion by saying that, when he went home the night before, he thought how he had preached of repattance and confession, and tried to determine what it was wisest to preach of next. He fell gaseep, and when he awoke he studiently thought he would preach of forgiveness, and he felt that the Lord had preached forgiveness, and he felt that the Lord had preached forgiveness, said he felt that the Lord had preached forgiveness, is the religion of Jesus Christ. That blessed spirit has made the wildeness of the world blesson as a garden. I always felt that the penitence of one of the lidenes, cracified with Christ, was due to that dying exclamation, 'Father, forgive toem, for they know not what they do.' That was sovering crace which their upon the woman who poured the alabaster box of olutionent upon the woman who poured the alabaster box of olutionent upon the sea of forgetfulness." Mr. Moody prayed a few moments, and said there would be a few moments and said in a may be blotted out and rolled avay that the sea of forgetfulness." Mr. Moody prayed a few moments, and said there would be a few moments of silent prayer. In the midst of the quiet that prayife he said, "May the Lord Jesus forgive you all," and Amens came from all parties of the addience. After singing "Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah," the meeting came to a close. A large number of persons then went to the two churches opposite the Rink, and services continued there more than an hou